

卷⑤ 第23章基础诊断卷(A卷)

答案及评分细则

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	B	A	D	D	C	B	C	C	C

11. $\frac{5}{7}$

12. 12

13. 4:9

14. 3

15. 25

16. (1) 2 (2) $0 < y \leq 3$

17. 【证明】 $\because AB=AD$,

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle ADB$ (1分)

$\because AD \parallel BC, \therefore \angle CBD = \angle ADB$, (3分)

$\therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBD$ (4分)

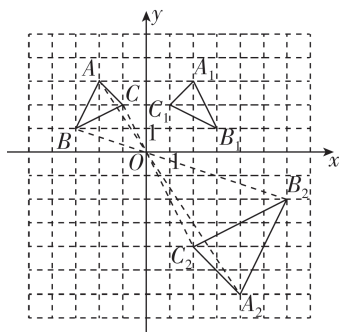
$\because AE \perp BD, \therefore \angle AEB = 90^\circ$ (5分)

$\because \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle AEB = \angle C$,

$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DBC$ (8分)

18. 【解】(1) 如图, $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 即为所作.

..... (5分)



(2) 如图, $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 即为所作. ... (10分)

19. (1) 【解】 $\because CB=5, DB=1$,

$\therefore CD = CB - DB = 5 - 1 = 4$ (1分)

$\because EF \parallel CB, \therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACD$,

..... (3分)

$\therefore \frac{EF}{CD} = \frac{AE}{AC}$,

$\therefore EF = \frac{CD \cdot AE}{AC} = \frac{4 \times \frac{3}{5}}{3} = \frac{4}{5}$ (5分)

(2) 【证明】 $\because CE = AC - AE = 3 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$,

$\therefore \frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{\frac{12}{5}}{3} = \frac{4}{5}$ (6分)

上分攻略 评分细则

第11题-第16题, 每题4分.

18. (2) $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 的相似比为 2:1, 要弄清对应关系, 否则不得分.

19. (1) 根据相似三角形的性质得出比例式时, 要注意找对对应边, 否则不得分.

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{CB} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{CD}{CB}.$$

$$\therefore \angle C = \angle C, \therefore \triangle CED \sim \triangle CAB,$$

$$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle B. \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore EF \parallel CB,$$

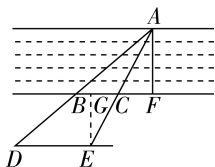
$$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle DEF, \angle DFE = \angle ADB,$$

$$\therefore \angle DEF = \angle B.$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABD. \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$$

20. 【解】如图所示,过E作 $EG \perp BC$ 于G.

$\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$



$$\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE,$$

$\dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{4}{7}, \therefore \frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}. \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore AF \perp BC, EG \perp BC, \therefore \angle AFC = \angle EGC = 90^\circ. \text{ 又 } \therefore \angle ACF = \angle ECG, \therefore \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG,$$

$\dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AF}{60} = \frac{4}{3}, \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore AF = 80.$$

答:桥AF的长度为80米. $\dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$

21. (1) 【证明】 $\therefore BD = AD = \frac{1}{2}AB, CE = AE =$

$$\frac{1}{2}AC, \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}. \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC.$$

$\dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

$$(2) \text{【解】} \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, \angle ADE = \angle ABC,$$

$\dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$

$$\therefore DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle CBF,$$

$\dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

$$\therefore \frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{DE}{CB} = \frac{1}{2}, \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle DEF}}{S_{\triangle CBF}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}. \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

20. 注意用“ \sim ”写出

两个三角形相似时,要将对应点与对应点写在对应位置,否则会扣分.

21. (2) 由相似三角形的性质得到线段之比得1分,由相似三角形的性质得到面积之比得2分.

$\because S_{\triangle DEF} = 2, \therefore S_{\triangle DBF} = 2S_{\triangle DEF} = 2 \times 2 = 4,$
 $S_{\triangle CEF} = 2S_{\triangle DEF} = 2 \times 2 = 4, S_{\triangle CBF} = 4S_{\triangle DEF} = 4 \times$
 $2 = 8, \therefore S_{\text{四边形 } DBCE} = S_{\triangle DEF} + S_{\triangle DBF} + S_{\triangle CEF} +$
 $S_{\triangle CBF} = 2 + 4 + 4 + 8 = 18, \therefore \text{四边形 } DBCE \text{ 的面}$
 积是 18. (12 分)

22. (1) 【解】 \because 矩形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle BAD = 90^\circ,$
 $AD = 8, BD = 10,$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{BD^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} = 6.$$

..... (1 分)

由折叠的性质得 $AE = EF, \angle BAD = \angle EFB =$
 $90^\circ, \therefore \angle EFD = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle EFD = \angle BAD.$

..... (2 分)

$\because \angle EDF = \angle ADB, \therefore \triangle DEF \sim \triangle DBA,$

$$\therefore \frac{ED}{BD} = \frac{EF}{BA}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

设 $AE = EF = x$, 则 $DE = 8 - x, \therefore \frac{8-x}{10} = \frac{x}{6},$

..... (5 分)

解得 $x = 3, \therefore AE = 3. \quad \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$

(2) 【证明】 $\because F$ 为 BD 的中点, $\angle A =$
 $\angle BFE = 90^\circ, \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

$\therefore BE = DE, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle EDB. \quad \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$

$\because MN \parallel BE, \therefore \angle NME = \angle BEM. \quad \dots\dots\dots$
 (10 分)

$\because MN$ 平分 $\angle EMD, \therefore \angle NMD = \angle NME,$
 $\therefore \angle NMD = \angle BEM, \therefore \triangle BEM \sim \triangle DMN,$

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{DM}{BE}, \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \frac{DN}{BM} = \frac{DM}{DE}, \therefore DN \cdot DE = DM \cdot BM.$$

..... (14 分)

22. (1) 由相似三角形的性质得到线段之比, 根据线段之比正确列出方程得 1 分.

22. (2) 根据相等的边得到相等的角, 根据平行线的性质得到相等的角, 根据角平分线的定义得到相等的角, 进而证明两个三角形相似是关键得分点.

上分解析

1. B 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A、C、D	形状相同, 符合相似图形的定义	不符合题意
B	形状不相同, 不符合相似图形的定义	符合题意

故选 B.

2. B 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{4}{5}, \frac{b}{d} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$, 则 $\frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{b}{d}$	不符合题意
B	$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}, \frac{c}{d} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{2}$, 则 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{d}$	符合题意
C	$\frac{d}{a} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b}{c} = \frac{3}{4}$, 则 $\frac{d}{a} \neq \frac{b}{c}$	不符合题意
D	$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{0.8}{1} = 0.8, \frac{b}{d} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$, 则 $\frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{b}{d}$	不符合题意

故选 B.

上分总结 | 判断四条线段是否成比例的方法

(1) 先将四条线段的长度单位统一, 再将四条线段按长度从小到大的顺序排列, 最后判断前两条线段的长度比是否等于后两条线段的长度比, 相等则成比例, 不相等则不成比例. (2) 将统一长度单位后的线段中最小的线段长度和最大的线段长度相乘, 另外两条线段长度相乘, 看它们的积是否相等, 相等则成比例, 不相等则不成比例.

3. A 【解析】

选项	变形	结论
A	$6m = 7n$	符合题意
B	$mn = 42$	不符合题意
C	$7m = 6n$	不符合题意
D	$7m = 6n$	不符合题意

故选 A.

4. D 【解析】 \because 直线 $l_1 // l_2 // l_3$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{EF}{DE}$. $\because \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{4}{7}, AC = AB + BC$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{4}{7-4} = \frac{4}{3}$, $\therefore EF = \frac{4}{3}DE = 4$, $\therefore DF = DE + EF = 7$. 故选 D.

5. D 【解析】 $\because P$ 为线段 AB 的黄金分割点 ($AP > PB$), $\therefore \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, $\therefore AB = \frac{8}{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{5}-1} = (4\sqrt{5}+4)$ cm. 故选 D.

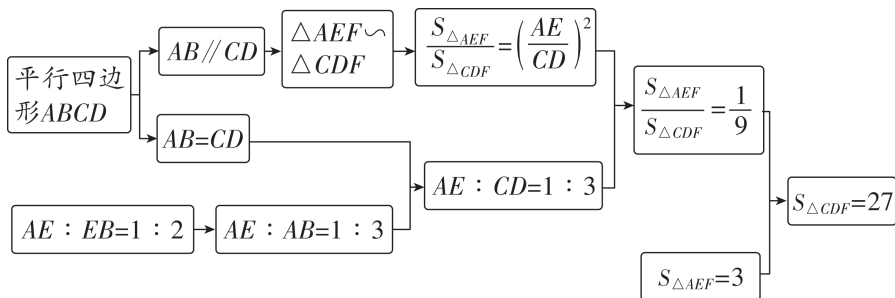
6. C 【解析】①若 $\angle B = \angle C$, 且 $\angle BPE = \angle CPD$, 则 $\triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$; ②若 $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}$, 无法证明 $\triangle BPE$ 和 $\triangle CPD$ 相似; ③若 $\angle ADB = \angle AEC$, 则 $\angle BEP =$

$\angle CDP$, 又 $\because \angle BPE = \angle CPD$, $\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$; ④若 $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$, 且 $\angle A = \angle A$, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$, 又 $\because \angle BPE = \angle CPD$, $\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$; ⑤若 $\frac{PE}{PD} = \frac{BP}{PC}$, 且 $\angle BPE = \angle CPD$, $\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CPD$. 综上, 能使 $\triangle BPE$ 和 $\triangle CPD$ 相似的条件有①③④⑤, 有 4 个. 故选 C.

7. B 【解析】 $\because OA = 3OD, OB = 3OC, \therefore OA : OD = BO : CO = 3 : 1$. 又 $\because \angle AOB = \angle DOC, \therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle DOC, \therefore \frac{OA}{OD} = \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{3}{1}, \therefore AB = 3CD. \because CD = 4$ cm, $\therefore AB = 12$ cm. 故选 B.

8. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 位似, 位似中心为原点 O , 相似比为 $1 : 2$, 点 $C(-2, 3)$, \therefore 点 C' 的坐标为 $(-2 \times (-2), 3 \times (-2))$, 即 $(4, -6)$.

9. C 【解析】



10. C 【解析】①当 $\triangle FEC \sim \triangle BAC$ 时, $\frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{FC}{BC}$. $\because AC = 6, BC = 8, CF = 2$, $\therefore \frac{CE}{6} = \frac{2}{8}, \therefore CE = \frac{3}{2}$, 故①正确. ②延长 FP 交 AB 于 M , 当 $FM \perp AB$ 时, 点 P 到 AB 的距离最小. $\because \angle A = \angle A, \angle AMF = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle AFM \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AF}{AB} = \frac{FM}{BC}$. $\because AC = 6, BC = 8, CF = 2, \therefore AF = 4, AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = 10, \therefore \frac{4}{10} = \frac{FM}{8}, \therefore FM = \frac{16}{5}$. $\because PF = CF = 2, \therefore PM = FM - PF = \frac{16}{5} - 2 = \frac{6}{5}$, \therefore 点 P 到边 AB 距离的最小值是 $\frac{6}{5}$, 故②正确. 综上, ①和②都正确. 故选 C.

11. $\frac{5}{7}$ 【解析】 $\because \frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c} = \frac{5}{7} (a \neq 2c), \therefore \frac{d}{c} = \frac{-2d}{-2c} = \frac{5}{7}, \therefore \frac{b-2d}{a-2c} = \frac{5}{7}$.

12. 12 【解析】设旗杆的高是 x 米. 由题意得 $3 : 1.2 = x : 4.8$, 解得 $x = 12$, 则旗杆的高是 12 米.

13. 4 : 9 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 是以点 O 为位似中心的位似图形, $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C', AC \parallel A'C', \therefore \frac{AC}{A'C'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{2}{3}, \triangle AOC \sim \triangle A'OC', \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle AOC}}{S_{\triangle A'OC'}} = \left(\frac{AC}{A'C'}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$.

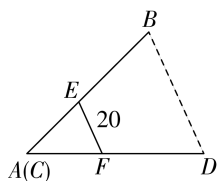
14. 3 【解析】 $\because DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $AB = 10, BC = 16, \therefore BD = AD = 5, DE = \frac{1}{2}BC = 8, DE \parallel BC, \therefore \angle CBF = \angle DFB. \because BF$ 平分 $\angle ABC, \therefore \angle DBF =$

$\angle CBF, \therefore \angle DBF = \angle DFB, \therefore BD = DF = 5, \therefore EF = DE - DF = 8 - 5 = 3.$

15. 25 【解析】连结 BD , 如图. 由题意得, $EF \parallel BD$,

$$\therefore \triangle AEF \sim \triangle ABD, \therefore \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BD}, \therefore \frac{28}{28+35} = \frac{20}{BD},$$

$\therefore BD = 45, \therefore$ 点 B, D 之间的距离减少了 $45 - 20 = 25$ (mm).



16. (1) 2 (2) $0 < y \leq 3$ 【解析】(1) $\because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, AB = AC = 6, \therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ. \because \angle ADE = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle C.$ 又 $\because \angle DAE = \angle CAD, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACD. \therefore \angle BAD = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle ADB = 135^\circ - \angle ADB, \angle CDE = 180^\circ - \angle ADE - \angle ADB = 135^\circ - \angle ADB, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CDE.$ 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C, \therefore \triangle ADB \sim \triangle DEC$, 故图中共有 2 对相似三角形. 故答案为 2.

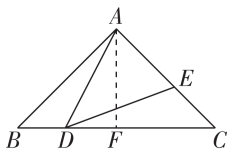
$$(2) \because AC = 6, \therefore AE = 6 - CE = 6 - y. \because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACD, \therefore \frac{AE}{AD} = \frac{AD}{AC}, \therefore AD^2 = AC \cdot AE = 6(6 - y).$$

如图, 过点 A 作 $AF \perp BC$ 于点 F , 则 $BF = CF$.

$$\because BC = \sqrt{2}AB = 6\sqrt{2}, \therefore \text{易得 } AF = BF = CF = \frac{1}{2}BC =$$

$$3\sqrt{2}, \therefore AD \geq 3\sqrt{2}. \because \text{点 } D \text{ 是边 } BC \text{ 上一动点且不与}$$

点 B 、点 C 重合, $\therefore AD < 6, \therefore 3\sqrt{2} \leq AD < 6, \therefore 18 \leq AD^2 < 36$, 即 $18 \leq 6(6 - y) < 36, \therefore 0 < y \leq 3$. 故答案为 $0 < y \leq 3$.



17. 【思路分析】由 $AB = AD$, 得到 $\angle ABD = \angle ADB$, 由 $AD \parallel BC$, 得到 $\angle CBD = \angle ADB$, 因此 $\angle ABE = \angle CBD$, 由垂直的定义推出 $\angle AEB = \angle C$, 即可证明 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DBC$.

18. 【关键点拨】此题考查了轴对称变换和位似变换的作图, 熟练掌握作图方法是解题的关键.

19. 【思路分析】(1) 由 $CB = 5, DB = 1$, 求出 CD 的长, 再根据 $EF \parallel CB$ 证明 $\triangle AEF \sim \triangle ACD$, 根据相似三角形的对应边成比例即可求出 EF 的长.

(2) 先求出 CE 的长, 证明 $\frac{CE}{CA} = \frac{CD}{CB}$, 即可证明 $\triangle CED \sim \triangle CAB$, 得到 $\angle EDC = \angle B = \angle DEF$, 根据 $EF \parallel CB$ 还得出 $\angle DFE = \angle ADB$, 即可证明 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABD$.

20. 【思路分析】过 E 作 $EG \perp BC$ 于 G , 先证出 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$, 即可得出

$$\frac{AC}{EC} = \frac{4}{3}, \text{再证出 } \triangle ACF \sim \triangle ECG, \text{即可得出 } \frac{AF}{EG} = \frac{AC}{EC}, \text{进而得出 } AF \text{ 的长.}$$

21. 【思路分析】(1) 由 $BD = AD = \frac{1}{2}AB, CE = AE = \frac{1}{2}AC$, 得 $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$, 结合 $\angle A = \angle A$, 即可证明 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$.

(2) 由 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 得 $\frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}, \angle ADE = \angle ABC$, 则 $DE \parallel BC$, 进而

证出 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle CBF$, 得 $\frac{EF}{BF} = \frac{DF}{CF} = \frac{DE}{CB} = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\frac{S_{\triangle DEF}}{S_{\triangle CBF}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 从而求出 $S_{\triangle DBF}, S_{\triangle CEF}, S_{\triangle CBF}$, 即可由 $S_{\text{四边形} DBCE} = S_{\triangle DEF} + S_{\triangle DBF} + S_{\triangle CEF} + S_{\triangle CBF}$ 求得 $S_{\text{四边形} DBCE}$.

22. 【思路分析】 (1) 先利用勾股定理求得 AB 的长, 再证明 $\triangle DEF \sim \triangle DBA$, 设 $AE = EF = x$, 则 $DE = 8 - x$, 利用相似三角形的性质列方程即可求解.

(2) 证明 $\triangle BEM \sim \triangle DMN$, 利用相似三角形的性质即可证明.

第 23 章 对点上分

上分解析

1. C 【解析】 $\because \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore a = \frac{2}{3}b, \therefore \frac{b}{a+b} = \frac{b}{\frac{2}{3}b+b} = \frac{b}{\frac{5}{3}b} = \frac{3}{5}$, 故选 C.
2. D 【解析】 $\because DE \parallel BC, BD:CE = 4:3, \therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{BD}{CE} = \frac{4}{3}. \because AD = 12, \therefore \frac{12}{AE} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore AE = 9$, 故选 D.
3. 2 【解析】 $\because \frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \sqrt{2}, \therefore a = \sqrt{2}b, c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b, \therefore \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{2}b}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b} = 2$.
4. C 【解析】设方格纸中每个小正方形的边长为 1. \because 四边形 $ABCD \sim$ 四边形 $EFGH, \therefore$ 相似比为 $\frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{8}{4} = 2:1$, 故选 C.
5. $\frac{2}{3}$ 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是矩形, $\therefore CD = AB = 2, AD = BC = 6. \because$ 矩形 $EFDC \sim$ 矩形 $BCDA, \therefore CE:AB = CD:AD, \therefore CE:2 = 2:6, \therefore CE = \frac{2}{3}$. 故答案为 $\frac{2}{3}$.
6. A 【解析】 $\because 1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2}:2:\sqrt{6}, \therefore$ 三边长是 $\sqrt{2}, 2, \sqrt{6}$ 的三角形与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似. 选项 B、C、D 中的数据不符合要求, 故选 A.
7. 54 或 $\frac{75}{2}$ 【解析】若 $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle BOD$, 则 $\frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{OC}{OD}$, 即 $\frac{OA}{36} = \frac{45}{30}$, 解得 $OA = 54$;
若 $\triangle AOC \sim \triangle DOB$, 则 $\frac{OA}{OD} = \frac{OC}{OB}$, 即 $\frac{OA}{30} = \frac{45}{36}$, 解得 $OA = \frac{75}{2}$. 综上所述, OA 的长为 54 或 $\frac{75}{2}$. 故答案为 54 或 $\frac{75}{2}$.
8. $\triangle BOD$ (或 $\triangle BCE$ 或 $\triangle AOE$) 【解析】 $\because \angle AEO = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \angle DAC = \angle OAE, \therefore \triangle AOE \sim \triangle ACD, \therefore \angle AOE = \angle C$. 又 $\because \angle AOE = \angle BOD, \angle BDO = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BOD = \angle C, \therefore \triangle BOD \sim \triangle ACD. \because \angle BEC = \angle ADC = 90^\circ, \angle C = \angle C, \therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle ACD$. 故答案为 $\triangle BOD$ (或 $\triangle BCE$ 或 $\triangle AOE$).
9. (1) 【证明】 $\because AD$ 是斜边 BC 上的高, $\therefore \angle BDA = 90^\circ. \because \angle BAC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BDA = \angle BAC$. 又 $\because \angle B$ 为公共角, $\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA$.
- (2) 【解】由 (1) 知 $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle CBA, \therefore \frac{BD}{BA} = \frac{BA}{BC}, \therefore \frac{BD}{6} = \frac{6}{10}, \therefore BD = 3.6$.
10. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF, BC = 6, EF = 4, AC = 9, \therefore \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF}$, 即 $\frac{6}{4} = \frac{9}{DF}$, 解得 $DF = 6$.

$$\frac{9}{DF}, \therefore DF=6. \text{ 故选 A.}$$

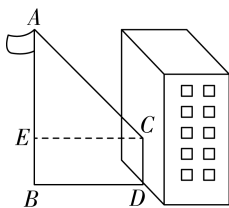
11. B 【解析】 \because 两个相似三角形的相似比为 $1:9$, \therefore 这两个三角形的周长之比为 $1:9$, 故选 B.

12. 4:9 【解析】 $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{AD}{AB}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$, 故答案为 $4:9$.

13. 【解】 $\because OA \perp OE, CF \perp OE, \therefore CF \parallel OA, \therefore \triangle DFB \sim \triangle DOA, \triangle ECF \sim \triangle EAO, \therefore \frac{BF}{OA} = \frac{DF}{OD}, \frac{CF}{OA} = \frac{EF}{OE}, \therefore \frac{0.6}{OA} = \frac{0.6}{OD}, \frac{1.4+0.6}{OA} = \frac{2.4+0.6}{OD+2.4}, \therefore OA = OD = 4.8 \text{ m.}$

答: 路灯的高度 OA 为 4.8 m .

14. 【解】过 C 作 $CE \perp AB$ 于 E , 如图. $\because CD \perp BD, AB \perp BD, \therefore \angle EBD = \angle CDB = \angle CEB = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 四边形 $CDBE$ 为矩形, $\therefore BD = CE = 21, CD = BE = 2$. 设 $AE = x$ 米, 则 $1:1.5 = x:21$, 解得 $x = 14, \therefore$ 旗杆的高度 $AB = AE + BE = 14 + 2 = 16$ (米).



15. 【解】 $\because OP \perp CF, DE \perp CF, \therefore DE \parallel OP, \therefore \triangle FDE \sim \triangle FOP, \therefore \frac{DF}{OF} = \frac{DE}{OP}$.

$$\because DF = 2 \text{ m}, DE = 2.5 \text{ m}, OD = 6 \text{ m}, \therefore OF = DF + OD = 8 \text{ m}, \therefore \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2.5}{OP},$$

$$\therefore OP = 10 \text{ m.} \because AB \perp OP, OP \perp CF, \therefore AB \parallel OC, \therefore \triangle PAB \sim \triangle POC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{OC} = \frac{PA}{PO}.$$

$$\because OC = 6 \text{ m}, PO = 10 \text{ m}, PA = OP - OA = 10 - 5 = 5 \text{ m}, \therefore \frac{AB}{6} = \frac{5}{10},$$

$$\therefore AB = 3 \text{ m.}$$

答: 木棒 AB 的长度为 3 m .

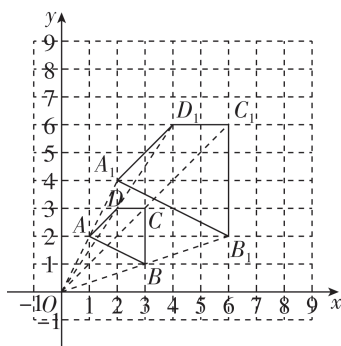
16. D 【解析】 $\because D, E$ 分别为 AB, AC 的中点, $DE = 2, \therefore DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的中位线, $\therefore BC = 2DE = 4$, 故选 D.

17. C 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 的中线 BE 与 CD 交于点 $G, \therefore D, E$ 分别是 AB, AC 的中点, 点 G 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心, $\therefore DE \parallel BC$ 且 $DE = \frac{1}{2}BC, \therefore$ 选项 A、B 正确; \because 点 G 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心, $\therefore BG = 2GE, \therefore$ 选项 D 正确; $\because DE \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 即 $S_{\triangle ABC} = 4S_{\triangle ADE}, \therefore$ 选项 C 错误. 故选 C.

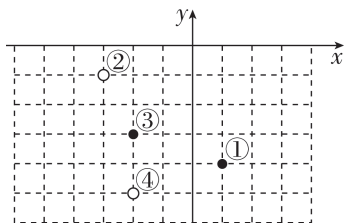
18. A 【解析】 $\because \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 是位似图形, 位似中心是原点 $O, A(2, a), A'(4, b), \therefore \triangle ABC$ 与 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的相似比是 $1:2$, 故选 A.

19. 【解】(1) 如图, 四边形 $A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 为所作.

(2) 点 C_1 的坐标为 $(6, 6)$.



(第 19 题图)



(第 20 题图)

- 20. B** 【解析】根据题意,可建立如图所示的平面直角坐标系,则黑棋①的坐标是 $(1, -4)$, 故选 B.
- 21. D** 【解析】由题意知港口 A 相对货船 B 的位置可描述为 (北偏东 40° , 35 海里). 故选 D.
- 22. $\triangle AOB$ 先绕 O 点逆时针旋转 90° , 再向右平移 2 个单位得到 $\triangle OCD$ (答案不唯一)** 【解析】观察两个三角形可知, 先将 $\triangle AOB$ 绕原点 O 逆时针旋转 90° 后, 再将其向右平移 2 个单位即可得到 $\triangle OCD$ (答案不唯一).

上分专题（二） 相似三角形的常考模型

上分解析

1. C 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because \angle AED = \angle ABC, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	不符合题意
B	$\because \angle ADE = \angle ACB, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	不符合题意
C	由 $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{ED}{BC}$ 及 $\angle A = \angle A$ 显然不能判定 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	符合题意
D	$\because \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB}, \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$	不符合题意

故选 C.

2. 【证明】 $\because AB = 12, AC = 8, BD = 8, EC = 2, \therefore AD = AB - BD = 12 - 8 = 4, AE = AC - CE = 8 - 2 = 6, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$. 又 $\because \angle A = \angle A, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ACB$.

3. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle DAE = \angle E, \angle DFA = \angle CFE, \therefore \triangle ADF \sim \triangle ECF$.

(2) 【解】由 (1) 知, $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle ECF, \therefore \frac{AF}{EF} = \frac{DF}{CF}$. $\because CF = 2, AF = 2EF,$
 $\therefore \frac{2EF}{EF} = \frac{DF}{2}, \therefore DF = 4, \therefore DC = DF + CF = 4 + 2 = 6$, 即 DC 的长度为 6.

4. 【证明】 $\because AB^2 = BE \cdot BD, \therefore AB : BE = BD : AB. \because \angle ABE = \angle DBA,$
 $\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DBA, \therefore \angle BAC = \angle BDA. \because DB$ 平分 $\angle ADC, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle BDC = \angle BAC$. 又 $\because \angle AEB = \angle DEC, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle DCE$.

5. B 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle A = \angle DBC, \therefore \triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	不符合题意
B	根据 $\angle C = \angle C, \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{BC}{AC}$, 不能判断 $\triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	符合题意
C	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \angle BDC = \angle ABC, \therefore \triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	不符合题意
D	$\because \angle C = \angle C, \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{CD}{BC}, \therefore \triangle CBD \sim \triangle CAB$	不符合题意

故选 B.

上分总结 | 判定两个三角形相似的基本思路

(1) 若条件中有一等角, 则可找另一等角, 或找夹等角的两边对应成比例; (2) 若条件中有两边成比例, 则找这两条边的夹角相等, 或找第三边成比例.

6. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle ACP = \angle B, \angle CAP = \angle BAC, \therefore \triangle ACP \sim \triangle ABC$.

(2) 【解】 $\because AC^2 = AB \cdot AD, \therefore AD : AC = AC : AB$. 又 $\because \angle CAB = \angle DAC$, $\therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle ADC, \therefore \angle ACB = \angle D$. $\because BC = BD, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle D$, $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ACB + \angle BCD = 2\angle D$. $\because \angle ACD + \angle D + \angle A = 180^\circ, \angle A = 60^\circ, \therefore 2\angle D + \angle D + 60^\circ = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle D = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle BCD = \angle D = 40^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCD + \angle D = 80^\circ$.

7. (1) 【证明】 $\because CA \perp AD, ED \perp AD, CB \perp BE, \therefore \angle A = \angle CBE = \angle D = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C + \angle CBA = 90^\circ, \angle CBA + \angle DBE = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle C = \angle DBE, \therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEB$.

(2) 【解】 $\because \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEB, \therefore \frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{AB}{DE}, \therefore \frac{6}{BD} = \frac{8}{4}, \therefore BD = 3$.

8. 【证明】 $\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C$. $\because \angle ADE = \angle C, \therefore \angle B = \angle ADE$.

$\because \angle ADC = \angle ADE + \angle EDC = \angle B + \angle BAD, \therefore \angle EDC = \angle BAD$. 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C, \therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle DCE, \therefore \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BD}{CE}$. 又 $\because AB = AC, \therefore AC \cdot CE = CD \cdot BD$.

9. (1) 【证明】如题图(1), \because 点 D 为边 AB 的中点, 点 E 为边 BC 的中点,

$\therefore \frac{BD}{BA} = \frac{BE}{BC}, \therefore \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{BA}{BC}$. 如题图(2), 根据旋转的性质, 可知 $\frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{BA}{BC}$ 依然成立, $\angle DBE = \angle ABC, \therefore \angle DBA = \angle EBC, \therefore \triangle BDA \sim \triangle BEC$.

(2) 【解】 $\angle AGC$ 的大小不发生变化, 度数为 30° . 由(1)易得 $\triangle BDA \sim \triangle BEC, \therefore \angle DAB = \angle ECB$. 又 $\because \angle DAB + \angle AOG + \angle AGC = 180^\circ, \angle ECB + \angle COB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ, \angle AOG = \angle COB, \therefore \angle AGC = \angle ABC = 30^\circ$.

上分专题 (三) 与相似三角形有关的动态变换

上分解析

1. (1) 【证明】 \because 三角形 ABC 是等边三角形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = \angle A = 60^\circ$. \therefore 将等边三角形 ABC 折叠, 使点 A 落在 BC 边上的点 D 处, $\therefore \angle EDF = \angle A = 60^\circ$. $\therefore \angle FDB = \angle C + \angle DFC$, $\angle FDB = \angle EDF + \angle EDB$, $\therefore \angle DFC = \angle EDB$. 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CFD$.

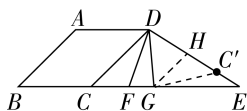
(2) 【解】 $\because BD = 6, DC = 2, \therefore BC = BD + DC = 8$. \because 三角形 ABC 是等边三角形, $\therefore AB = AC = BC = 8$. \therefore 将等边三角形 ABC 折叠, 使点 A 落在 BC 边上的点 D 处, $\therefore AE = ED, AF = FD$, $\therefore \triangle BDE$ 的周长为 $BD + DE + BE = BD + AE + BE = BD + AB = 6 + 8 = 14$, $\triangle CFD$ 的周长为 $CD + DF + CF = CD + AF + CF = CD + AC = 2 + 8 = 10$. $\therefore \triangle BDE \sim \triangle CFD, \therefore \frac{BE}{CD} = \frac{14}{10} = \frac{7}{5}$.

$\therefore DC = 2, \therefore \frac{BE}{2} = \frac{14}{10} = \frac{7}{5}, \therefore BE = 2.8$.

2. (1) 【证明】由平移得 $AB \parallel CD, AB = CD, \therefore$ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADC$.

(2) ① 【解】 $\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle B = \angle DCF = \alpha$. $\because \angle DFE$ 是 $\triangle DCF$ 的一个外角, $\therefore \angle DFE = \angle DCF + \angle CDF$. $\because \angle DFE = \angle EDF, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle CDF + \angle EDF = \angle CDF + \angle DFE = \angle CDF + \angle DCF + \angle CDF = 2\angle CDF + \angle DCF$. \therefore 点 C 与 C' 关于直线 DG 对称, $\therefore \angle CDG = \angle C'DG = \frac{1}{2} \angle CDE = \frac{1}{2} (2\angle CDF + \angle DCF) = \angle CDF + \frac{1}{2} \angle DCF, \therefore \angle CDG - \angle CDF = \frac{1}{2} \angle DCF, \therefore \angle FDG = \frac{1}{2} \angle DCF = \frac{1}{2} \alpha, \therefore \angle FDG$ 的度数为 $\frac{1}{2} \alpha$.

② 【证明】如图, 过点 G 作 $GH \parallel CD$, 交 DE 于点 H , 连结 GC' . $\because GH \parallel CD, \therefore \angle DCG = \angle HGE, \angle CDH = \angle GHE, \therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle GHE, \therefore \frac{DC}{DE} = \frac{GH}{HE}$. \therefore 点 C 与

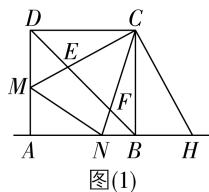


C' 关于直线 DG 对称, \therefore 易得 $\triangle CDG \cong \triangle C'DG, \therefore CG = C'G, \angle DCG = \angle DC'G, \therefore \angle DC'G = \angle HGE$. 又 $\because \angle GHE = \angle GHC', \therefore \triangle HC'G \sim \triangle HGE, \therefore \frac{GH}{HE} = \frac{C'G}{GE}, \therefore \frac{DC}{DE} = \frac{C'G}{GE}, \therefore \frac{CG}{GE} = \frac{CD}{DE}$.

3. 【探究一】 【证明】 \because 把 $\triangle CDM$ 绕点 C 逆时针旋转 90° 得到 $\triangle CBH$, 同时得到点 H 在直线 AB 上, $\therefore CM = CH, \angle MCH = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle NCH = \angle MCH - \angle MCN = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle MCN = \angle HCN$. 在 $\triangle CNM$ 和 $\triangle CNH$

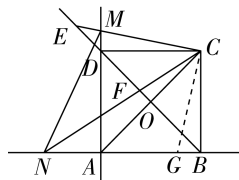
中, $\begin{cases} CM = CH, \\ \angle MCN = \angle HCN, \\ CN = CN, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle CNM \cong \triangle CNH (S.A.S.), \therefore \angle CNM = \angle CNH$.

【探究二】【证明】如图(1)所示, \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, $\therefore \angle DBA = 45^\circ$. $\therefore \angle MCN = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle FBN = \angle FCE = 45^\circ$. $\therefore \angle EFC = \angle BFN$, $\therefore \angle CEF = \angle FNB$. $\therefore \angle CNM = \angle CNH$, $\therefore \angle CEF = \angle CNM$. $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle NCM$, $\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CNM$.



【探究三】【解】 $\because AC, BD$ 是正方形的对角线, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle BCD + \angle CBD = 135^\circ$, $\angle CAN = 180^\circ - \angle BAC = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle CDE = \angle CAN$. $\therefore \angle MCN = \angle DCA = 45^\circ$, $\therefore \angle MCN - \angle DCN = \angle DCA - \angle DCN$, 即 $\angle ECD = \angle NCA$, $\therefore \triangle ECD \sim \triangle NCA$, $\therefore \angle CED = \angle CNA$, $\frac{EC}{NC} = \frac{CD}{AC} =$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. 如图(2)所示, 将 $\triangle DMC$ 绕点 C 逆时针旋转 90°



得到 $\triangle BGC$, 则点 G 在直线 AB 上, $\therefore MC = GC$, $\angle MCG = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle NCG = \angle NCM = 45^\circ$. 又 $\because CN = CN$, $\therefore \triangle NCG \cong \triangle NCM$ (S. A. S.), $\therefore \angle MNC = \angle GNC$.

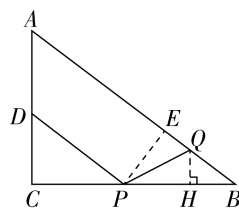
$\therefore \angle CNA = \angle CEF$, $\therefore \angle CNM = \angle CEF$. $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle NCM$, $\therefore \triangle ECF \sim \triangle NCM$, $\therefore \frac{EF}{NM} = \frac{EC}{NC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 即 $\frac{EF}{NM} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

4. C 【解析】设经过 t s 时, $\triangle QBP$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, 则 $AP = 2t$ cm, $BP = (8-2t)$ cm, $BQ = 4t$ cm. $\because \angle PBQ = \angle ABC$, \therefore 当 $\frac{BP}{BA} = \frac{BQ}{BC}$ 时, $\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BAC$, 即 $\frac{8-2t}{8} = \frac{4t}{16}$, 解得 $t = 2$; 当 $\frac{BP}{BC} = \frac{BQ}{BA}$ 时, $\triangle BPQ \sim \triangle BCA$, 即 $\frac{8-2t}{16} = \frac{4t}{8}$, 解得 $t = 0.8$. 综上所述, 经过 0.8 s 或 2 s 时, $\triangle QBP$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似.

5. B 【解析】 $\because \angle EPC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APE + \angle DPC = 90^\circ$. \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, $\therefore \angle A = \angle D = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle DCP + \angle DPC = 90^\circ$, $\therefore \angle APE = \angle DCP$, $\therefore \triangle APE \sim \triangle DCP$, $\therefore \frac{AP}{DC} = \frac{AE}{DP}$. 设 $AP = x$, $AE = y$, 则 $DP = 10 - x$, $\therefore \frac{x}{6} = \frac{y}{10-x}$, $\therefore x^2 - 10x + 6y = 0$. 由题意可知 $\Delta = 0$, $\therefore 100 - 24y = 0$, $\therefore y = \frac{25}{6}$, $\therefore BE = AB - AE = 6 - \frac{25}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$, 即 $a = \frac{11}{6}$. 故选 B.

6. 【解】(1) 如图, 过点 P 作 $PE \perp AB$, 垂足为 E . 由题意易知 $AB = 5$ cm.

$\therefore \angle PEB = \angle C = 90^\circ$, $\angle B = \angle B$, $\therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle BAC$, $\therefore \frac{PE}{AC} = \frac{BP}{BA}$, 即 $\frac{PE}{3} = \frac{t}{5}$, 解得 $PE = \frac{3}{5}t$. $\because PD \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle DPC = \angle B$. 又 $\because \angle C = \angle C$, $\therefore \triangle CPD \sim \triangle CBA$, $\therefore \frac{PD}{AB} = \frac{CP}{CB}$, 即 $\frac{PD}{5} = \frac{4-t}{4}$, 解得 $PD = \frac{20-5t}{4}$, $\therefore y =$



$$S_{\text{四边形}ADPQ} = \frac{1}{2} \times (PD + AQ) \times PE = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{20-5t}{4} + 2t \right) \times \frac{3}{5}t = \frac{9}{40}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t \quad (0 < t < 2.5).$$

(2) 存在, $t = 2$, $PQ = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ cm. 若存在某一时刻, 使 $S_{\text{四边形}ADPQ} : S_{\triangle PQB} = 13 : 2$, 则

$$y = \frac{13}{2} S_{\triangle PQB}. \because S_{\triangle PQB} = \frac{1}{2} \times QB \times PE = \frac{1}{2} \times (5-2t) \times \frac{3}{5}t = -\frac{3}{5}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t,$$

$$\therefore \frac{9}{40}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t = \frac{13}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{5}t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t \right), \text{解得 } t_1 = 0 \text{ (舍去)}, t_2 = 2, \text{则 } t \text{ 的值为 } 2$$

时, $S_{\text{四边形}ADPQ} : S_{\triangle PQB} = 13 : 2$. 当 $t = 2$ 时, $BP = 2$ cm, $BQ = 5 - 4 = 1$ cm. 如

图, 作 $QH \perp BC$ 于 H . 易知 $\triangle BQH \sim \triangle BAC$, $\therefore \frac{BH}{BC} = \frac{QH}{AC} = \frac{BQ}{AB}$, 则 $QH =$

$$\frac{3}{5} \text{ cm}, BH = \frac{4}{5} \text{ cm}, \therefore PH = \frac{6}{5} \text{ cm}, \text{则 } PQ = \sqrt{PH^2 + QH^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ cm}.$$

7. (1) 【证明】 \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$.

$$\because \angle B + \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 135^\circ. \because \angle EPF = 45^\circ,$$

$$\angle BPE + \angle EPF + \angle CPF = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle BPE + \angle CPF = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle BEP =$$

$$\angle CPF. \text{又} \because \angle B = \angle C, \therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CFP.$$

【解】(2) $\triangle BPE$ 与 $\triangle CFP$ 相似.

理由: \because 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$, $AB = AC$, $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 45^\circ$.

$$\because \angle B + \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle BPE + \angle BEP = 135^\circ. \because \angle EPF = 45^\circ,$$

$$\angle BPE + \angle EPF + \angle CPF = 180^\circ, \therefore \angle BPE + \angle CPF = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle BEP =$$

$$\angle CPF. \text{又} \because \angle B = \angle C, \therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle CFP.$$

(3) 在(2)的条件下, 连结 EF , $\triangle BPE$ 与 $\triangle PFE$ 不相似, 当动点 P 运动到 BC 中点位置时, $\triangle BPE$ 与 $\triangle PFE$ 相似.

理由: 同(2)可证 $\triangle BPE \sim \triangle CFP$, 则 $CP : BE = PF : PE$. $\because CP = BP$,

$$\therefore PB : BE = PF : PE. \text{又} \because \angle EBP = \angle EPF, \therefore \triangle BPE \sim \triangle PFE.$$

卷⑥ 第23章提优验收卷(B卷)

答案及评分细则

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	C	C	C	D	D	B	C	B	B

11. 135° 12. 27 13. (4,6)

14. 4 15. $\frac{15}{2}$ 16. (1,0)或 $(\frac{9}{5},0)$

17. (1)【证明】 $\because \angle DAB = \angle EAC, \therefore \angle DAB + \angle BAE = \angle EAC + \angle BAE, \therefore \angle DAE = \angle CAB$.
..... (1分)

$\because \angle E = \angle C, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,
..... (3分)

$\therefore AD:AB = DE:BC$,

$\therefore AD \cdot BC = AB \cdot DE$ (5分)

(2)【解】 $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$,

$\therefore \frac{S_{\triangle ADE}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \left(\frac{DE}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$, (6分)

$\therefore \frac{DE}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, (7分)

$\therefore DE = 4$, 即 DE 的长是 4. (8分)

18. 【解】(1) 需添加的条件可以是 $\angle ADC = \angle ABC$ 或 $\angle AED = \angle ACB$. (答案不唯一)
..... (2分)

选择 $\angle ADC = \angle ABC$ 证明: $\because \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \therefore \angle BAD + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle CAE$, 即 $\angle DAE = \angle CAB$. 又 $\because \angle ADC = \angle ABC, \therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$. 故答案为 $\angle ADC = \angle ABC, \angle AED = \angle ACB$. (答案不唯一) (5分)

(2) 能. $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$ (7分)

理由: $\because \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC, \therefore \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE}$,

$\therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AE}$. 又 $\because \angle BAD = \angle CAE$,

$\therefore \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ACE$ (10分)

19. 【解】(1) 如图所示, $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 即为所求,
 $A_1(4,2), B_1(2,-4)$ (4分)

(2) 如图所示, $\triangle O_2A_2B_2$ 即为所求,
 $A_2(0,2), B_2(-1,-1)$ (8分)

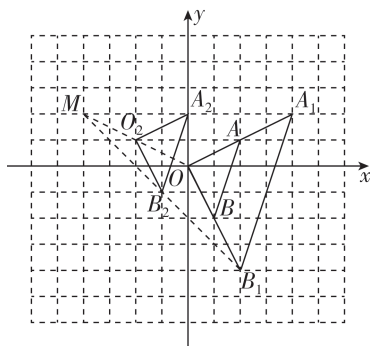
上分攻略 评分细则

第 11 题-第 16 题, 每题 4 分.

17. (2) 正确写出面积之比与相似比的关系, 不能错误地写成面积之比等于相似比, 否则不得分.

18. (1) 每正确写出一个条件得 1 分.

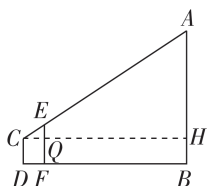
19. (1) 明确相似比、位似中心, 正确画出图形, 否则不得分.



(3) $\triangle OA_1B_1$ 与 $\triangle O_2A_2B_2$ 是以点 $M(-4, 2)$ 为位似中心的位似图形, 点 M 如图所示.

..... (10分)

20. 【解】方案一: 过 C 作 $CH \parallel BD$, 交 EF 于 Q , 交 AB 于 H , 如图.



易知四边形 $CDFQ$, 四边形 $CDBH$ 都是矩形,

$$\therefore CQ = DF = 1.35 \text{ m}, CH = BD = 16.8 \text{ m}.$$

..... (2分)

$$\because EQ \parallel AH, \therefore \angle CEQ = \angle A, \angle EQC = \angle AHC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle CEQ \sim \triangle CAH, \dots\dots\dots (4分)$$

$$\therefore \frac{CQ}{CH} = \frac{EQ}{AH}, \text{即} \frac{1.35}{16.8} = \frac{2.6 - 1.7}{AB - 1.7}, \dots\dots\dots (8分)$$

$$\therefore AB = 12.9 \text{ m}.$$

答: 旗杆 AB 的高度为 12.9 m .

..... (12分)

方案二: $\because \angle ACG = \angle ACG, \angle CGA = \angle CMN = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore \triangle CMN \sim \triangle CGA, \dots\dots\dots (4分)$$

$$\therefore \frac{CM}{CG} = \frac{MN}{AG}, \text{即} \frac{0.75}{16.8} = \frac{0.5}{AB - 1.7}, \dots\dots\dots (8分)$$

$$\therefore AB = 12.9 \text{ m}.$$

答: 旗杆 AB 的高度为 12.9 m .

..... (12分)

(选择其中一个方案进行解答即可)

21. (1) 【证明】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形,

$$\therefore AC \perp BD, \angle ADF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEG = \angle ADF = 90^\circ. \dots\dots\dots (2分)$$

$$\because AF \text{ 平分 } \angle DAC, \therefore \angle DAF = \angle EAG,$$

$$\therefore \triangle AEG \sim \triangle ADF. \dots\dots\dots (4分)$$

20. 构造相似三角形, 利用相似三角形的判定定理和性质定理得到对应线段的比, 并列方程求解是关键得分点.

20. 选择方案一和方案二的总分值是相同的, 选择其中一个进行解答即可.

21. (2) 先写出结论, 再说明理由, 否则不得全分.

【解】(2) 结论: $\triangle DFG$ 是等腰三角形.

..... (5 分)

理由: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, AC, BD 是其对角线, $\therefore \angle ADB = \angle DAE = 45^\circ$, $\angle ADF = 90^\circ$. $\therefore AF$ 平分 $\angle DAC$,

$$\therefore \angle DAG = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAC = 22.5^\circ, \dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \angle DGF = \angle ADG + \angle DAG = 67.5^\circ, \angle DFG = 90^\circ - \angle DAG = 67.5^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DGF = \angle DFG, \therefore DG = DF, \dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore \triangle DFG \text{ 是等腰三角形. } \dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

(3) \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是正方形, AC, BD 是其对角线, $\therefore AC \perp BD, EA = ED, \therefore \triangle AED$ 是等腰直角三角形, \therefore 易知 $AD = \sqrt{2}AE$.

..... (10 分)

$$\because \triangle AEG \sim \triangle ADF, \therefore \frac{AF}{AG} = \frac{AD}{AE} = \sqrt{2}.$$

..... (11 分)

$$\because AG = 1, \therefore AF = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore GF = AF - AG = \sqrt{2} - 1. \dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

22. 【解】(1) \because 点 A, B 的坐标分别为 $A(-4, 0), B(0, 3)$, $\therefore OB = 3, AO = 4, \dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AO^2 + OB^2} = 5. \dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) $\because BC \perp AB, BO \perp AC, \therefore \angle BOC = \angle AOB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle OAB + \angle ABO = \angle ABO + \angle CBO = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle OAB = \angle CBO,$

$$\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle BOC, \therefore \frac{AO}{BO} = \frac{OB}{OC}, \therefore OC =$$

$$\frac{BO^2}{AO} = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25,$$

\therefore 点 C 的坐标是 $(2.25, 0)$. $\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

(3) 存在. $\because AP =$

$$CQ = x, \therefore BP = 5 -$$

$$x, AQ = 4 + 2.25 - x =$$

$$6.25 - x. \text{ 当 } \triangle APQ \sim \triangle ABC \text{ 时, } PQ \parallel BC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AP}{PB} = \frac{AQ}{QC}, \therefore \frac{x}{5-x} = \frac{6.25-x}{x},$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{25}{9}. \dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$$

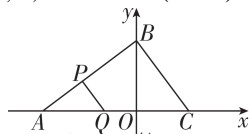
$$\text{当 } \triangle APQ \sim \triangle ACB \text{ 时, } \frac{AP}{AC} = \frac{AQ}{AB},$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{6.25} = \frac{6.25-x}{5}, \text{ 解得 } x = \frac{125}{36}.$$

..... (13 分)

综上, 存在 x 使得 $\triangle APQ$ 与 $\triangle ABC$ 相似, x

的值为 $\frac{25}{9}$ 或 $\frac{125}{36}$. $\dots\dots (14 \text{ 分})$



21. (3) 由正方形的性质得到线段的关系, 由相似三角形的性质得到比例式是关键得分点.

22. (1) 注意根据坐标得线段长度应表达清楚, 否则不得全分.

22. (3) 该问分两种情况讨论, 不可遗漏.

上分解析

1. B 【解析】∵ 练习纸中的竖格线都平行, ∴ $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{2}{6}$. ∵ $AB = 3.2 \text{ cm}$,
∴ $BC = 9.6 \text{ cm}$, 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】∵ $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = 0.5$, ∴ $\frac{3a}{3b} = \frac{-2c}{-2d} = \frac{e}{f} = 0.5$, ∴ $\frac{3a-2c+e}{3b-2d+f} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故
选 C.

3. C 【解析】设它的实际面积是 x 平方厘米. 由题意得 $64 : x = (1 : 1\ 000)^2$, 解得 $x = 64\ 000\ 000$, $64\ 000\ 000$ 平方厘米 = $6\ 400$ 平方米. 故
选 C.

4. C 【解析】∵ 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, ∴ $AD = BC$.

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because EM \parallel AD, \therefore \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{DE}{BE}, \angle BME = \angle A. \because EN \parallel AB,$ $\therefore \angle DNE = \angle A = \angle BME, \angle DEN = \angle EBM,$ $\therefore \triangle DNE \sim \triangle EMB, \therefore \frac{NE}{DE} = \frac{BM}{BE}. \therefore DE$ 不一定等于 $BM, \therefore \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{NE}{DE}$ 不一定成立	不符合题意
B	$\because EM \parallel AD, \therefore \frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{DE}{DB}. \because EN \parallel AB, \therefore \frac{AN}{AD} = \frac{BE}{BD}. \therefore DE$ 不一定等于 $BE, \therefore \frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AN}{AD}$ 不一定成立	不符合题意
C	$\because EM \parallel AD, \therefore \angle BME = \angle BAD, \angle BEM = \angle BDA,$ $\therefore \triangle BEM \sim \triangle BDA, \therefore \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{AD}{EM} = \frac{BC}{EM},$ 故选项 C 一定 正确	符合题意
D	由选项 C 可得 $\frac{BE}{BD} = \frac{ME}{AD} = \frac{ME}{BC} \neq \frac{BC}{ME}$, 故选项 D 一定不 正确	不符合题意

5. D 【解析】∵ 以点 O 为位似中心, 把 $\triangle ABC$ 放大为原图形的 2 倍得到
 $\triangle A'B'C'$, ∴ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$, 点 A, O, A' 在同一直线上, $AB \parallel A'B'$,
 $\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故选项 A、B、C 说法正确, 不符合题意; ∵ $AB \parallel A'B', \therefore \triangle AOB \sim$
 $\triangle A'OB', \therefore \frac{OB}{OB'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore BO : BB' = 1 : 3$, 故选项 D 说法错误, 符合
 题意.

6. D 【解析】

选项	分析	结论
A	$\because AB \parallel CD, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCD. \because \angle ACB = \angle D,$ $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	不符合题意
B	$\because BC$ 平分 $\angle ABD, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle CBD. \because \angle ACB = \angle D,$ $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	不符合题意
C	$\because \angle D = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DBC + \angle BCD = 90^\circ. \because \angle ABC + \angle DBC = 90^\circ,$ $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle BCD. \because \angle ACB = \angle D,$ $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	不符合题意
D	根据 $AB:BC = BD:CD$ 和 $\angle ACB = \angle D$ 不能推出 $\triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 相似	符合题意

7. B 【解析】在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5. \because DE$ 是 $\triangle ABC$

的中位线, $\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BC = 1.5, DE \parallel BC, EC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2.5, \therefore \angle EFC = \angle FCM. \because CF$ 是 $\angle ACM$ 的平分线, $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle FCM, \therefore \angle EFC = \angle ECF, \therefore EF = EC = 2.5, \therefore DF = DE + EF = 1.5 + 2.5 = 4$, 故选 B.

8. C 【解析】 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore DE \parallel AB, \therefore \triangle DFE \sim \triangle BFA. \because DE:EC = 2:3, \therefore DE:AB = 2:5, \therefore DF:FB = 2:5. \because S_{\triangle DEF} = 2,$
 $\therefore S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{25}{2}, S_{\triangle BEF} = 5, \therefore S_{\triangle ABE} = \frac{25}{2} + 5 = 17.5$. 故选 C.

9. B 【解析】由题意得 $AD = 4, BD = 6, AB = 10. \because DE \parallel AC, EF \parallel AB, \therefore$ 四边形 $ADEF$ 为平行四边形, $\therefore AF = DE = 1.8, EF = AD = 4. \because EF \parallel AD,$
 $\therefore \angle CFE = \angle CAB, \angle CEF = \angle CBA, \therefore \triangle CFE \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore \frac{CF}{CA} = \frac{EF}{AB},$
 $\therefore \frac{AC - 1.8}{AC} = \frac{4}{10}, \therefore AC = 3, \therefore A、C、D$ 选项正确, 不符合题意. $\because CF = AC - AF = 3 - 1.8 = 1.2, EF = 4, \therefore 4 - 1.2 < CE < 4 + 1.2, \therefore 2.8 < CE < 5.2, \therefore B$ 选项不一定正确, 符合题意. 故选 B.

10. B 【解析】甲: \because 要使 $\triangle ABP$ 与 $\triangle PCQ$ 相似, 又 $\because \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore$ 分 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCQ$ 与 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle QCP$ 两种情况:

①当 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCQ$ 时, 设 $BP = x$, 则 $PC = 15 - x, \therefore \frac{AB}{PC} = \frac{BP}{CQ}$, 即 $\frac{9}{15 - x} = \frac{x}{4}$, 解得 $x = 3$ 或 $x = 12$, 均符合题意;

②当 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle QCP$ 时, 设 $BP = x$, 则 $PC = 15 - x, \therefore \frac{AB}{QC} = \frac{BP}{CP}$, 即 $\frac{9}{4} = \frac{x}{15 - x}$, 解得 $x = \frac{135}{13}$, 符合题意. 综上所述, 当 $CQ = 4$ 时, 在 BC 上存在 3 个点 P , 使 $\triangle ABP$ 与 $\triangle PCQ$ 相似, 故甲错误.

乙: $\because AP \perp PQ, \therefore \angle APQ = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle APB + \angle CPQ = 90^\circ. \text{又} \because \angle APB + \angle BAP = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle CPQ = \angle BAP, \therefore \triangle ABP \sim \triangle PCQ, \therefore \frac{AB}{PC} = \frac{BP}{CQ}.$ 设 $BP =$

x , 则 $PC = 15 - x$, 即 $\frac{9}{15-x} = \frac{x}{CQ}$, $\therefore CQ = \frac{(15-x)x}{9} = -\left(x - \frac{15}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{225}{4}$.

$\therefore -\left(x - \frac{15}{2}\right)^2 \leq 0$, \therefore 当 $x = \frac{15}{2}$ 时, CQ 最大, 且 $CQ = \frac{25}{4}$, 故乙正确. 故选 B.

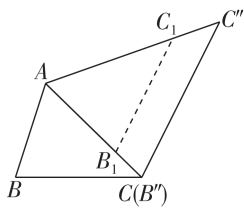
11. 135° 【解析】由题意易知 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, $\therefore \angle BAC = \angle EDF$. 又 $\therefore \angle EDF = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BAC = 135^\circ$. 故答案为 135° .

12. 27 【解析】由题意得 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle CAB$, $\therefore DE : AB = EC : BC$. $\therefore DE = 1.8, BE = 28, EC = 2$, $\therefore 1.8 : AB = 2 : 30$, 解得 $AB = 27$, \therefore 纪念碑 AB 的高度为 27 米.

13. (4,6) 【解析】 \therefore 四边形 $OA'B'C'$ 与四边形 $OABC$ 关于原点 O 位似, 且四边形 $OA'B'C'$ 的面积是四边形 $OABC$ 面积的 4 倍, \therefore 四边形 $OA'B'C'$ 与四边形 $OABC$ 的相似比是 2:1. $\therefore B(2,3)$, \therefore 第一象限内点 B' 的坐标为 (4,6).

14. 4 【解析】 $\therefore CD \perp AB, DE \perp BC$, $\therefore \angle CDA = \angle CDB = \angle DEB = \angle DEC = 90^\circ = \angle ACB$, $\therefore \angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ = \angle A + \angle ACD = \angle B + \angle DCB = \angle B + \angle BDE = \angle DCB + \angle CDE$, $\therefore \angle A = \angle BDE = \angle BCD$, $\angle B = \angle ACD = \angle CDE$, $\therefore \triangle ACB \sim \triangle ADC \sim \triangle DEB \sim \triangle CDB \sim \triangle CED$.

15. $\frac{15}{2}$ 【解析】如图, $\triangle ABC$ 逆时针旋转得到 $\triangle AB_1C_1$, 相似放缩后得到 $\triangle AB''C''$, $\triangle AB''C''$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的“转似三角形”.



$\therefore \triangle AB''C'' \sim \triangle ABC$, $\therefore \frac{BC}{B''C''} = \frac{AB}{AB''}$, 即

$$\frac{5}{B''C''} = \frac{4}{6}, \text{解得 } B''C'' = \frac{15}{2}.$$

16. (1,0) 或 $\left(\frac{9}{5}, 0\right)$ 【解析】 $\therefore DE \parallel AB$, $\therefore \angle DEC = \angle ACE$, $\angle ODE = \angle B = 60^\circ$, $\angle OED = \angle OAB = 60^\circ$, $\therefore \triangle ODE$ 也是等边三角形, 则 $OD = OE = DE$. 设 $E(a, 0)$, 则 $OE = OD = DE = a$, $BD = AE = 3 - a$. $\therefore \triangle CDE$ 与 $\triangle ACE$ 相似, \therefore 分两种情况讨论:

①当 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle EAC$ 时, $\angle DCE = \angle AEC$, $\therefore CD \parallel AE$, \therefore 四边形 $AEDC$ 是平行四边形, $\therefore AC = DE = a$. $\therefore BD = 2AC$, $\therefore 3 - a = 2a$, $\therefore a = 1$, $\therefore E(1, 0)$.

②当 $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle AEC$ 时, $\angle DCE = \angle EAC = 60^\circ = \angle B$, $\therefore \angle BCD + \angle ECA = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$. 又 $\therefore \angle BDC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ - \angle B = 120^\circ$, $\therefore \angle BCD + \angle ECA = \angle BDC + \angle BCD$, $\therefore \angle ECA = \angle BDC$, $\therefore \triangle BDC \sim \triangle ACE$, $\therefore \frac{BD}{AC} =$

$$\frac{BC}{AE} = 2, \therefore BC = 2AE = 2(3 - a) = 6 - 2a, \therefore 6 - 2a + \frac{1}{2}(3 - a) = 3, \therefore a = \frac{9}{5},$$

$\therefore E\left(\frac{9}{5}, 0\right)$. 综上所述, 当点 E 的坐标为 (1,0) 或 $\left(\frac{9}{5}, 0\right)$ 时, $\triangle CDE$ 与 $\triangle ACE$ 相似.

- 17.【思路分析】**(1) 由 $\angle DAB = \angle EAC$, 得到 $\angle DAE = \angle CAB$, 再结合 $\angle E = \angle C$, 推出 $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$, 即可得证.
- (2) 由相似三角形面积的比等于相似比的平方即可求出 DE 的长.
- 18.【关键点拨】**此题主要考查了相似三角形的判定与性质, 熟练应用相似三角形的判定与性质是解题的关键.
- 19.【关键点拨】**此题主要考查了位似变换以及平移变换, 根据相应图形变换的定义及性质得出对应点坐标是解题的关键.
- 20.【关键点拨】**本题考查了相似三角形的应用, 掌握相似三角形的判定定理和性质定理是解题的关键.
- 21.【思路分析】**(1) 证明两角分别对应相等即可.
- (2) 通过计算证明 $\angle DGF = \angle DFG = 67.5^\circ$, 进而得出 $DG = DF$.
- (3) 由正方形的性质得到 $AD = \sqrt{2}AE$, 利用相似三角形的性质解决问题即可.
- 22.【思路分析】**(1) 根据点 A, B 的坐标分别为 $A(-4, 0), B(0, 3)$ 可知 $OB = 3, AO = 4$, 利用勾股定理即可求出 AB .
- (2) 根据 $BC \perp AB, BO \perp AC$, 可证 $\triangle AOB \sim \triangle BOC$, 根据相似三角形对应边成比例列方程, 即可求出 OC , 然后可知点 C 的坐标.
- (3) 分 $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ABC$ 和 $\triangle APQ \sim \triangle ACB$ 两种情况, 进而可求出 x 的值.